THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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FOR LIVERPOOL

THE Clipper Ship BELGRAVIA, Captain PESTECOST, guarantees to Insure A 1, by applying first to the owner. Only carries 6,000 bales. Consignees LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

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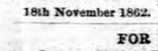

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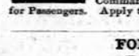
TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Captain MILLER, or to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January.



THE fine A 1 12 years Ship HER MAJESTY, 1,112 Tons, Captain SEYMOUR, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars, apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th December 1862.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 10th prozimo.

THE fine A 1 Clipper built Ship CITY OF CARLISLE, 936 tons Register, N. PENTREATH, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th Dec., 1862. Agents.

FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th prozimo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship COSPATRICK, 1,200 Tons Register, J. A. RUSSELL, Commander, has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 10th December 1862. Agents.

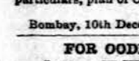
FOR CODEIDA AND JEDAH.

THE MUCKEE, of 307 Tons, Nacoda SALE, will shortly for the above Ports. For Freight and Passage, apply at His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad's Ship Agency at Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan Street, Turkish Consulate, near Babcolla Tank.

MAHOMED JUCKEY, for Ali Mahomed Khan.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

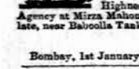


THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDAN, on the 15th instant, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Solzashegbur, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers can be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta overland from Beypore by this opportunity.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steamer ship CORINGA, Captain BLACK (800 Tons and 150 H. P.), to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P. S.—Shippers are requested to take notice that no Cargo will be received after signalling of the English mail.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamship MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port on MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 10th January, 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steamship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kakeparak walla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1863.

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NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Walmer Castle*, from London, are requested to send Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ormsby will not be responsible for the condition or contents of packages after they have left the Ship's side.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undernoted Marks per *Cimber*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed, that the same have been landed at the Custom House where they lie at the expense and risk of the concerned.

N A 1/48—48 Cases.
B
N A 1/3—3 Cases.
B
E N 4/8—5 Pieces of Machinery.
N A 1/8—4 Castings, 3 Packages Timber.
B
R N—1 Box forming a patent weighbridge.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloisa*, Captain J. E. PHILPOT, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

D. H. CAMA & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1863. Agents for the *Eloisa*.

NOTICE.—THE CONSIGNEES OF GOODS by the Ship *James Pilkington*, wrecked in the Bay of Vessawah, are hereby informed that portions of the goods have now been recovered, and will be delivered over to parties claiming them on payment. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS,

Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—Messrs. OAKS & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in Madras, on the 15th January 1863, the Wrought Iron Hull of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, 2700 Tons Register, 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, as she lays standed in seven feet water, about 150 yards from the shore, five miles north of Madras—valuable Engines, Masts, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire, Rope, Rigging, Cordage and other effects will be sold on shore opposite the wreck in separate lots.

Madras, 1st January 1863.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to Lloyd's.

Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

CAPTAIN BUTLER, Ship *Natolia*, will not be accountable for any Debts contracted by his Crew, while in Port, without his sanction.

CAPTAIN BUTLER.

CAPTAIN THOS. McFARLANE, Ship *Hyacinth*, will not be accountable for any Debts contracted by his Crew, while the Ship is in Port.

THOS. McFARLANE.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. EDWIN HEYCOCK in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

Bombay, 1st January 1863. HEYCOCK & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in consequence of the operations of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, having been extended to this Presidency, the name of the Company has, with the sanction of the Board of Trade, been changed to the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL in our Firm ceased on thirty-first December 1862.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Country of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have the bills still unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863. All Masons are requested to join.

Subscription, 20 Rupees each.

Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.

Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.

10 Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.

Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 26th January.

By order of the Ball Committee,
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA.—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Granite Dock, 316 feet long, with 19 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisseon Gate, is now in complete working order.

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TO LET.—A large and commodious Three-storied HOUSE, lately occupied by the British Hotel, situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone-built Safe for Treasure, and well adopted for a Bank or Mercantile Office, to meet the convenience of parties any portion of the House can be let separately as a Merchant or Solicitor's Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, Apollo Street.

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Bombay, 9th October 1862.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 10th January 1863.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Bank	6 months' sight	2s. 0¹¹/₁₆d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
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Central Bank	250	2½ do.	2 Discd.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	15 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon don and China	250	5 do.	60 prem.
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SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.	6-1 to 6-2 per cwt.
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	27 to 28

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 " "
Do. 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¹¹/₁₆d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts on 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 nd amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
RESERVE FUND Francs 8,359,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S SONS & CO. S, Bhorah Bazaar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. p. annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on Remittation of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charge, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be realized through the Corporation ..... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
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Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾	do.
3 do.	2s.	0	do.
2 do.	1s.	11¾	do.
1 do.	1s.	11½	do.
On demand	1s.	11¾	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	5½	do.
do.	6	do.	5	do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do.
do.	3	do.	4	do.
do.	1	do.	3	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 1st January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank takes sole agencies Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent. R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Dec. 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£614,000.
London Bankers. The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at	2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at	2s.	0d.	"
2 Do.	at	1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at	1s.	11¾d.	"
Sight	at	1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Hours of business { Mondays to Fridays 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
On Scotland			
On Ireland			
Circular Notes			

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasurios of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, December 19th 1862. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 9	Coromandel (s)	Etheridge	Sedasheswghur January. 8
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat 8 January.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mrs. Barrett; Miss Baynton; Captain Cotes; Mr. Richmond; Mr. Summers and 154 natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Steamer *Maharaj*, for Malabar Coast, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 9TH JANUARY 1863.

For London.

Herefordshire.—900 bags Khorasaneseed, 1,350 cwt., Morarjee Padoonsey; 210 bags Surseeseed, 315 cwt., Kesowjee Arzon; 268 pieces E. Teeth, 16 cwt. 23 lbs., Morarjee Nensee.

Her Majesty.—350 bags Surseeseed, 525 cwt., Bhimjee Parsotum; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Carim John Mohmed; 250 packages Linseed, 375 cwt., Morarjee Bhimjee.

City of Carlisle.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., B. H. Cama; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 3 cases Sundries, Pochalee Framjee; 156 cases Gum Olibanum, 340 cwt., 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kesowjee Wasjee.

Daniel Rankin.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 4 casks P. Aloes, 4 cwt., Rava Raysee; 12 cases Bloodstones, 9½ cwt., P. M. De Silva and Co.

Brandon.—4,000 bags Linseed, 6,000 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Gosforth.—10 bales Raw Silk, 240 lbs., Dharamsee Canjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Labrador.—114 bales Wool, 342 cwt., Fernández.

Flying Venus.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Chagonbhoy Munsookbhoy; 52½ bales Cotton, 183½ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Govind Girdher; 190 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. Byramjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Goculdass Leladher.

Helen Douglas.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Belgrania.—38 bales Cotton, 123 cwt., 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdass Madowdass.

Kildare.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt., Tulsee Narsee.

Elizabeth Fry.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Tulseedass Sakurchund.

Indian Queen.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Vassonjee Mansee; 201 bales Cotton, 703½ cwt., Tulsidass Wagjee; 11 bales Wool, 33 cwt., Kessowlal Ramdayal.

Fanny Forsyth.—300 packages Wet Dates, 375 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Protector.—151 bales Cotton, 453 cwt., Kesowjee Jadowjee.

Coromandel.—611 bags Linseed, 916½ cwt., Veerjee Narsee.

Malakoff.—600 packages Wet Dates, 700 cwt., Goddom and Co.; 29 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., Asari Virjee.

Kurrachee.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., J. S. Moore and Co.; ½ bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Bacherdass Ambaidass.

Ellen Bates.—44 bales Wool, 132 cwt., Ruttonjee Nusserwanjee.

Harmonides.—65 bales Wool, 195 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy; 3 bales Cow Hides, 18 corges, Chan Piroo; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hunsraz and Co.

Silsery.—53 bales Cotton, 185¼ cwt., Oomersee Visram.

Lord Brougham.—38 bales Wool, 114 cwt., Goculdass Cursondass.

Rosalie.—175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Morarbhoy Veerbhoocun.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—2 cases Bombay Works, Pestonjee Jewanjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—37 chests M. Opium, 138 lbs. each, Curriabhoy Ebram; 37 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Byramjee Dorabjee; 25 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Juggonath; 30 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Nanjee and Co.; 165 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Nusserwanjee and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Shapoorjee Sorabjee; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtayboy Ameerjee; 90 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sejee Nensee and Co.; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajee Abdools Noorumbomed; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursonjee Bomanjee and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dinshaw Dadabhoy; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, B. F. Cama; 54½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 12 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs each, Hormusjee Bhanajee; 33 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, H. M. Cama & Co.; 1 box Cow Bezar, 30 lbs., Futtabhoy Amirjee; 24 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, E. and H. Shapoorjee and Co.; 21½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, Cursondass Hurgowondass; 20 chests M. Opium, 137 lbs. each, P. and D. F. Cama and Co.; 100 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khalucdina and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian.*—4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rawagur Coovergur; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Luxmoorow Mullrow; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Culliandass Joeta; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Peerbhoy Khaluddina & Co.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian.*—1 box Silk Piece Goods, 140 pieces Sitaram Nandlall; 1 box Silver Dollars, 1,000 nos., Tarrachand Sittaram; 2 chests Silk Piece Goods, 165 pieces, Chemonram Jeeram.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

731	Brandon, Silly—Cama & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 3)
815	City of Carlisle, Pantriath—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1047	Daniel Rankin, Miller—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 27)
840	Gosforth, shaw—Gray & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 1.)
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham&Co.	(c.l. Nov. 27.)
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)
1044	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 29.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1324	Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers.	(c. l. Nov. 21)
1239	Climber, Coppernoldt—Martin, Young & Co.	
783	Clyde, Jourdain—Ralli Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 18)
766	Coromandel, Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Jan. 2)
577	Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
1015	Ellen Bates, G. Hartley—Ewart, Bates & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
1342	Fanny Forsyth, Sitten—E. Bates and Co.	(c. l. Dec 19)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1546	Harmonides, R. Moras—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Dec. 23)
848	Helen Douglas, McDougall—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
952	Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.	(c. l. Dec. 17.)
679	Jalswar, Crowthers—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 10.)
611	Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8)
710	Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 19)
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
700	Lord Brougham, Hertford—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 10)
1109	Malakoff, A. Harrison—Lyon Brother & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 6)
1075	Natolia, C. Butler—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1082	Paliburus—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 5)
1272	Protector, Clarke—D. Mermanjee & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 26)
676	Queen of England—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 8)
461	Richard Cobden, Randall—Coupland & Co.	
810	Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 30)
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 28)
1162	Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 8)
1320	Uncas, Bosg—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR ADEN & SUEZ.

1450	Behar (s), G. Hall—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Jan. 7)
1102	La Japan (s), M. Laportire.	

FOR ADEN.

300	Jadul Bary, Nacoda.	(c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR CHANNEL.

519	Early Dawn, Norrie—Coupland & Co.	

FOR HAVRE.

630	Agincourt—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 7)

FOR CHINA.

1300	Columbian (s), J. Skottowe—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR CALCUTTA.

500	Bombay Merchant—Hirjee Aurs.	(c. l. Jan. 3)
624	Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhur.	
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 12)
858	Shah Jehan—Hajee A. Noor Mahomed.	(c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	

FOR MOULMAIN.

562	Sea Lion, W. G. Alexander—D. B. Bramhall.	

FOR COROMANDALAM.

450	Atiet Rahimon, Dallas—H. Abastor Cadoo.	(c.l. Dec. 23)

FOR KURRACHEE.

961	Corsage, (s) Bayte—C. & B. S. N. Co.	

FOR COCHIN.

350	Diana, Bergenstrom—Volkart Brothers.	

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

170	Ellesmere, Anderson.	(c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR BATAVIA.

400	Music, J. Klein.	

NOT FIXED.

612	Alexandre Baring, Ballantine—Haj. Md. Sedick.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. Cadoo.	(in Dock)
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Gasum Natha.	
	Barade de Lazarea (s), L. Antonio.	
277	Bomanjee (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Mallan—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1019	Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. J. and Co.	
829	Eloise, E. Philpot—D. H. Cama & Co.	
745	Faiz Allum, Stafford—Gadass Narrondass. Faiz Robanee, Hugon.	
605	Futtay Allum, Sheriff—H. Jacob H. Joosub.	
477	Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. J. and Co.	
733	Hannody, (s), J. Woolley—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	

CALCUTTA.

9th January 1863.

Government Paper Four per Cent., five Rupees and eight annas to five Rupees and twelve annas discount.

Five per Cent., five to five Rupees and quarter prem.

Five-and-half per Cent., twelve Rupees and quarter to half premium.

Exchange on London first class credits two shillings and five-eighths to eleven-sixteenths.

Freight to London, dead weight, forty-five shillings to seventy-five shillings.

Jute ninety-seven shillings and six pence to one hundred shillings.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inches, six rupees fourteen annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven three pounds, thirty-two inch, three rupees four annas per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, nine annas per mesh.

Market for piece goods very firm upward tendency.

Market for Twist strong.

MADRAS.

17th December 5-20 P.M.

Securities, Five and-a-half, thirteen premium.

Fives, five and-a-half premium.

Fours, five discount.

Document Bills, two shillings seven-eights pence to two shillings one penny.

Freights, dead weight, thirty-two shillings and six to thirty-five shillings.

Cotton, eighty shillings.

Interest on Loans, five per cent.

Money Market, easy.

Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupee seven.

Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundles, Rupees five twelve.

LETTERS from England mention the probability of Sir Sydney Cotton receiving, soon after his arrival in England, one of the home commands most likely that of Aldershot; and from his active habits and known skill in handling large bodies of men, we have little doubt that his services will be turned to account in one of those positions of command for which he is so peculiarly well-fitted.—*Calcutta Englishman, Jan.* 1.

WE understand that Major-General Lord George Paget, just arrived from England, to be brought upon the divisional staff of the army in Bengal, will be appointed to the command of the Sirhind division, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir R. Garrett, who does not return to India. Captain the Honorable A. Chichester, of the late 5th Bengal Light Cavalry, will be Lord Paget's aide-de-camp. Colonel Rennie, of H. M.'s 31st Regiment, has held the officiating command of the Sirhind division since Sir R. Garratt's departure for Europe.—*Id.*

NEWS LETTER.

AHMEDABAD, 6*th January* 1863.

THE last news respecting the tour of Sir W. Mansfield is that on the 31st ult. he had reached Puttun, thirty miles out of his way to Deesa, whither he had proceeded to meet His Highness Khundoo Rao, Guicowar of Baroda. A Durbar was held by the Guicowar for the reception of the Chief, his staff, and the Politicals on the 1st instant, and after it was over they were entertained at a sumptuous feast, for the preparation of which the services of the Chief's cuisine were called into requisition. The whole affair was grand, and passed off to universal satisfaction. The tamasha was scarcely over, however, when off started Major Arthur, the Political Superintendent of Pahlanpore, into the city, and seized a Bengalee-looking fellow, a Mussulman, apparently aged about thirty years, who was described by his "peacher" (a sepoy of a Bengal Native regiment, now on furlough), from a conversation he had heard in the masjid at prayer time, to be a confidant of Bahadur Shah, of Delhi. When captured he was found residing with a weaver, and the only account he could give of himself was that he had undertaken a pilgrimage from the Bengal provinces to a sacred shrine here (rather a long business, as he is known to have been in the place for eight or nine months), and that four companions in his pious journey who accompanied him to Puttun, are gone he knows not where. This fellow was put into dun as the veritable Ferozeshah, but parties who have seen the photograph of the latter personage hold that there is no resemblance in the prisoner. However, the authorities seem to be of opinion that he is a "man of note," and have packed him off to Deesa under charge off a strong escort of the 1st Lancers, furnished from the Chief's Camp. The prisoner appeared terror-stricken on being captured. The Chief came towards Deesa on the 3rd. He is, I believe, to make a stay there of a couple or three days, then move on to Aboo and Nusseerabad.

MOOLTAN, 23*rd December.*

THE Court Martial for the trial of Lieutenant Jackson held its last sitting to-day, when the prisoner's defence was read, and the Court rejected it. The following short abstract of the evidence adduced on this important trial will, I doubt not, interest many of your readers. On the 25th June last, Lieutenant Jackson was robbed of some plate. He had good reason for believing that some one of his own servants had committed the theft, aided by a Peshawaree who had passing through the station. Hoping to extract a confession of guilt from the culprit by acting upon his superstitious fears, he sent for a Mullah who examined all the servants on oath on the Koran. They all denied having had anything to do with the robbery. The Mullah was not satisfied with this result, but proceeded to examine them by the ordeal of rice. A grain of rice was put into the mouth of each servant which he was directed to chew. After a little while they were ordered to spit out, and now the grain which had been put into the mouth of the deceased Munnoo Khan being found whole he was pronounced the thief by the Mullah. The man was urged to confess, and promised forgiveness if he would disclose the particulars of his supposed conspiracy with the Peshawaree. He, however, persisted in declaring his innocence. The Mullah now recommended flogging as the only means of extracting confession from him. This occurred on the evening of the 27th June. The man was, however, dismissed on that occasion with the threat that if he did not confess he should be flogged next morning. Morning came but still he persisted in declaring that he was innocent. The Mullah was again present and again recommended flogging. The man was accordingly bound to a tree in the compound, and Lieutenant Jackson gave the order to one of his Chuprassies to begin the flogging, he himself being present at the scene. The instrument used was a date switch cut from a small tree in an adjoining compound. The Chuprassie had inflicted three or four blows when Lieutenant Jackson fancying that he was not striking hard enough, took the switch into his own hands and struck from fifteen to twenty blows, and then gave it to another servant named Boodhoo to continue the flogging. The man in the mean time was constantly asked to confess, and was promised that if he did so, he should be at once released. To this he answered by abusing Lieutenant Jackson, calling him. Be--ch--s--ad Bhan--s and protesting his innocence.

The flogging was interrupted for two or three intervals of from seven to ten minutes each, during which fresh switches were being cut, the old ones having split or broken. The man remained bound to the tree during these intervals.

There is much discrepancy in the evidence as to the time when the flogging commenced. Mr. Clerk swears that it commenced shortly after 6 o'clock, and that it continued for three quarters of an hour. Mr. Wade swears that it commenced shortly after 7 o'clock, and that it terminated at 9 o'clock. The hour at which the flogging was discontinued is fixed almost with certainty by the fact of Mr. Wade having marked the note in which he asked Major Nicoll's attendance at 8-45 o'clock. Major Nicolls arrived and released the man from the tree at 9 o'clock. Mr. Sarkies, the Assistant in charge of the Telegraph, swears, that it commenced about 8 o'clock not earlier. There is a strong probability that Mr. Sarkies' time is correct, as Dr. Sheehy swears that he left Lieutenant Jackson's compound about 7½ o'clock, that no flogging was then going on, and that no preparations for it were apparent. On one other point, and that a very important one, there is a great discrepancy in the evidence. Messrs. Clerk and Wade both agree in stating that Lieutenant Jackson after he had stopped beating the deceased with his own hand, took a seat under a tree about thirty yards from the one to which the deceased was bound, and that he remained there till within about five minutes of the time of Major Nicoll's arrival. Mr. Sarkies on the other hand states that the prisoner went into his house full twenty minutes before Major Nicolls arrived, and that before going he made a signal by waving his hand to the native (Boodhoo) to cease flogging. Mr. Sarkies was not near enough to hear whether any words were spoken at the time by Lieutenant Jackson but he is quite certain that the signal was made, and that he interpreted it correctly because the flogging was thereupon stopped, and Mr. Sarkies supposing that it was not required, he retired from the compound-wall from which he had witnessed it to the Telegraph office. After an interval of about ten minutes, he again heard the deceased's cries, and returning to his former position, he saw the flogging continued, but Lieutenant Jackson was not present. Boodhoo denies that any such signal as that described by Mr. Sarkies was made by Lieutenant Jackson, but in estimating the value of this denial it must be recollected that this man is himself to be tried very shortly for his share in the transactions attending the death of the deceased Munnoo Khan.

Messrs. Clerk and Wade witnessed the flogging from a place which was shown by plans of the station to have been not less than 250 yards from the tree under which Lieutenant Jackson was—while Mr. Sarkies' position was only about fifty yards distant. This is a point of importance in estimating the probability of the evidence given by both parties. Lieutenant Jackson's own statement agrees with that of Mr. Sarkies', and he explains his not hearing the cries of the deceased by saying that the ramming of a floor in his house which he was superintending, prevented the sound reaching his ears. He admits that he gave no positive orders to release the man from the tree, and states he presumed Boodhoo on receiving orders to cease flogging would have loosed him.

These are the leading points of the evidence relating to the actual infliction of the flogging.

As regards the condition of the man when loosed by order of Major Nicolls, it appears that he was greatly exhausted, but quite sensible. On the way to the dispensary, he is said to have fainted. Dr. Sheehy, the Civil Surgeon states, that when he first saw him about to 10 o'clock, he found him very low lying on his face and hands groaning and moaning. His back was covered with marks of stripes, but there was no breach of the skin, nor were signs discovered of any organic injury. Dr. Sheehy states that he then considered him to be in a dangerous state, the danger anticipated being sloughing of the integuments of the back and the superficies of bronchitis.

Dr. Sheehy was unable to explain why he expected bronchitis to supervene. He had never seen a case in which this disease supervened on a severe flogging. Nor did he know of any well-authenticated cases in which it had occurred.

On the 3rd July, five clear days after the flogging, the deceased was attacked with a violent shivering, and on the following day, unmistakable signs of bronchitis of the right lung were apparent.

On the evening of the 7th July, Dr. Sheehy left the Station making over charge of his duties to Assistant Surgeon Burnside, of Her Majesty's 61st K. O. L. I. When this officer visited the deceased on the morning of the 8th, he found him sitting upon the side of his bed, his hands supporting his head and his elbows resting on his knees; he complained of great difficulty of breathing.

He was found to be suffering from bronchitis effecting the greater portion of the right lung and part of the left. His feet were noticed to be swollen, or as it was technically called "œdematous." He was in a very low state. He died about 12 o'clock that day, that is ten clear days after the flogging.

At the *post-mortem* examination the back was found covered with "the marks of blows, scabs and scars," the right lung was found to be emphysematous and extensively affected with bronchitis. The muscles of the thorax healthy. The heart somewhat enlarged, but otherwise healthy. The left kidney had a shrunken appearance, as of a yellowish grey colour, its investing membrane was readily detached from it. The supra renal capsules indurated and granular. On section the cortical texture of the kidney had a granular appearance. The right kidney was found of natural size, and showed signs of congestion on section, the feet were much swollen. I have been careful to give the particulars of the *post-mortem* examination, because the defence turns chiefly upon that. Dr. Burnside states that the immediate cause of death was bronchitis, which he considers to have been the direct effect of the flogging.

He had, however, never seen a case, nor, did he know of a well-authenticated one in which bronchitis had followed as an effect of flogging, when the muscles of the thorax remained uninjured. He admitted moreover that bronchitis was a very common accompaniment of Bright's disease of the kidney from which the deceased was suffering, in fact that swelling of the feet and legs, bronchitis and emphysema of the lung so commonly attend the progress of this disease, that it is rather the rule than the exception to find traces of them after death. This admission was confirmed by other Medical evidence. The case thus resolved itself into question as to the origin of the bronchitis which was the immediate cause of death.

Was this disease which set in at the earliest five clear days after the flogging, the effect of the external injury, or did it occur as an ordinary concomitant of Bright's disease of the kidney. Drs. Sheehy and Burnside, the only Medical officers who saw the case, adopt the former hypothesis, admitting however, that the *post-mortem* particulars are entirely consistent with a case of death from Bright's disease complicated with bronchitis and emphysema.

Surgeon Major Macintire proved that in his long experience he had seen several hundreds of cases of flogging, in none of which bronchitis had supervened, nor could he say that flogging would be likely to cause bronchitis. Surgeon Bacot, H. M.'s 89th, stated that he had seen several cases of flogging in which from 200 to 250 lashes were inflicted. In none of them did bronchitis follow, nor did he consider that this would be a likely consequence of flogging, or one that should look for in the case of a soldier who had undergone that punishment. The existence of Bright's disease was not suspected during the life of the deceased. He was a confirmed *charrus* smoker, and appears to have consumed two bottles of sherry and two bottles of brandy during the ten days of his illness.

The prisoner in his defence protested his inconence of the charge of intending to take the life of the deceased. He urged the inherent improbability of the charge, that an officer in his position for the sake of a bit of gold should commit such a crime in the open day without any concealment within eye-shot and ear-shot of half a dozen adjoining bungalows. He stated that his intention was to give the man a good thrashing, and then to turn him out of his compound. He admitted that he was inexcusably negligent in carrying out this intention, that it was a fault which he had bitterly repented, the bitter remembrance of which would abide with him to his dying day. He urged upon the court to bear in mind that great principle of English jurisprudence which requires as essential to warrant of finding of "guilty" that the innocence of the accused must be shown to be inconsistent with the facts adduced in evidence. He reminded them that the circumstances attending the death which he was accused of causing, were admitted by the prosecution to be consistent with those of death from natural disease, although the medical officers who had charge of the case preferred another explanation in support of which they were unable to adduce either experience or authority.

In conclusion, he directed the Court's particular attention to illustration B. of section 300 of the Penal Code, in which it is laid down with the authority and sanction of the legislature that, "if A knowing that Z is labouring under such a disease, that a blow is likely to cause his death, wilfully gives him with the intention of causing bodily injury, and Z dies in consequence of the blow, A is guilty of murder, although the blow might not have been sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause the death of a person in a sound state of health, but if A, not knowing that Z is labouring under any disease, gives him a blow of the same nature which is likely to cause death, or such bodily injury as would in the ordinary course of nature cause death."—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 3.

LOCAL.

THE weekly meeting of the Guzarati Debating Club will take place this evening at half-past six in the hall of the Parsi High School. Mr. Manockjee Bomanjee, a student of the Elphinstone College, will deliver a lecture on "Female Education."

The attendance of the public is earnestly requested.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Debating Club will be convened on Saturday the 10th instant at half-past seven P.M. in the Rooms of the Prabhu Seminary (Verging the Funuswady Lane.)

Business.—Mr. Narayan Ramchunder has kindly consented to read a Paper on The Seven Stages of Man. The attendance of the public is earnestly solicited.

HINDOO THEATRE.—The well-known Hindoo Sanglekar Dramatic Corps will give a performance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when they will enact the play of "Gopichund Ackton" in Hindoostanee language which will be followed by singing in Hindoostanee and Gujarathi, and dancing. This corps performs at a good reputation in Bombay, and is worthy of the public patronage.—*Advertisement.*

BYCULLA SCHOOL FETE.

THE Annual Fête of this most valuable Institution took place yesterday evening, and was largely attended; amongst those present we observed:—The Hon. The Governor and Lady Frere; Mrs. W. E. and Miss Frere; the Hon. D. and Mrs. Inverarity, the Hon. W. H. Tristram, the Hon. A. and Mrs. Robertson, Dr. Peet, Major Curtis, R. West, Esq., Col. Wray, Colonel Barr, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Miss Jameson, the Revs. J. D. Gibson, Gell, Carr, Spring, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dupont, Major and Mrs. Dunsterville, Brigadier, Mrs. and the Misses Liddell, Surgeons Haines and Trestrail, J. Firth, Esq., W. H. Smith, Esq., Major Merewether, Captains Leith and Leach, H. E. Leeke, Esq.,—Arthur, Esq., Commodore and Mrs. Frushard, Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., and daughters, Bomanjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Venayek Juggonath, Esq., and several others.

The boy's shed, in which the Fête was held, was most tastefully decorated with various flags, kindly lent by Colonel Wray, and with branches of the Palm tree, and the floor was nicely carpeted for the occasion. A row of tables containing an abundant supply of fruit, confectionary, &c., was placed in the centre of the shed, around which the children, who looked remarkably clean and neat, were seated. At the north end of the shed an orchestra was erected; the south end displaying the royal arms. The children sat to tea about half-past five, and appeared to enjoy the good things provided for them. Shortly after they were seated at table, His Excellency the Governor was announced, when the boys composing the School Band proceeded to the Orchestra, and ushered in His Excellency to the tune of "God save the Queen," the children and visitors all rising from their seats. It was highly gratifying to observe the kind manner in which His Excellency and Lady Frere, as well as many of the visitors, noticed the children while at tea. After tea the children, followed by the visitors, proceeded to the Boys' School Room, where a splendid Christmas-tree laden with toys, and illumined with candles, was erected. His Excellency, Lady Frere, Mrs. Gibson, the Rev. Mr. Gibson, and the Rev. J. J. Farnham, the Head Master, with Dr. Peet, then distributed the toys to the children, who seemed highly pleased with the presents, which his Excellency seemed deligated in cutting from the tree. After distribution, the children and visitors returned to the shed, and were treated to some very creditable music, by the school band, the pieces selected being, "Gloria and Excelsis," the "Great Excitement Galop," and the "Persian Polka, after which, a very fine display of fireworks was exhibited in the compound, under the management of the pupil teachers, to the great delight and enjoyment of the children. Most of the visitors having left by this time a little dancing was introduced amongst the children, who seemed much pleased with the entertainment provided for them by the subscribers.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—9TH JAN. 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

AN INEXORABLE WIFE.—Luximan, a Hindu, was brought up on a charge of assaulting his wife.

Mr. Sangster, who appeared for the complainant, stated that the defendant in this case was the wife of his client. It appeared that they were separated now, and that previous to the present assault, which took place on the 17th ultimo, the husband had assaulted his wife about three years ago, upon which occasion he was sent to prison and bound over to keep the peace. The plaintiff said she had not provoked her husband, but he struck her two or three times with his open and fist hand, because she refused to return to his protection.

Mr. Shewsunker, on behalf of the defendant, endeavoured to elicit from the plaintiff, an acknowledgment that she was about to marry again, and that in consequence of hearing which his client, the defendant had sought an interview with his wife to implore her not to do so, but to return to him, who, of course, would now treat her well. The plaintiff admitted that her husband had not lunatics for about three years, but she would not return to him. She said she was not going to be married again.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant to be bound over in his own recognizances of two hundred rupees to keep the peace.

STEALING WRISTLETS.—Luximon Toolseedass was charged with stealing a pair of silver wristlets, value three rupees, the property of Narrayen Abba.

Narrayen Abba disposed,—I saw the wristlets safe about six o'clock the Sunday before last. Shortly after prisoner came to my shop to pledge the anvil now produced. I gave him one rupee on it and immediately after I missed the wristlets. I reported the loss to the police who found the property at the prisoner's house. They are worth three rupees.

Police Sepoy, No. 594 stated, that on Thursday before last, the prosecutor pointed out prisoner whom he suspected of stealing his wristlets. Prisoner denied all knowledge of them and said the prosecutor had brought the charge against him to defraud him of the anvil pledged with him. Witness found the stolen articles at prisoner's house when prisoner told prosecutor he might keep the anvil if he said nothing about the robbery.

Hurry Gunesh deposed, that he saw the prosecutor give the prisoner the wristlets, as he then had no money to pay him with, for work done by the prisoner.

The prosecutor being recalled swore the above statements was untrue. The prisoner hed never worked for him.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, who appeared to be well known to the police, and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction.

THEFT.—Toolsa Khundoo, and Raba Madjee, were charged with stealing gold ornaments, of the value of one hundred and forty-three rupees and eight annas, the property of one Khetsee Paboo.

Mahomed Adam, Police Sepoy No. 863 deposed, that about half-past eight o'clock on the 22nd of last month, the prosecutor complained to him, at the Fort Custom House, of having been robbed. He pointed out the first prisoner as having been employed to carry the property. Prisoner said he knew nothing about it. Second prisoner was then pointed out as having been employed also to carry prosecutor's property, while engaged in talking to the second prisoner, the first prisoner made off, and when retaken the articles stolen were found on him.

The first prisoner, in defence said, he was engaged by prosecutor to carry his property. Other coolies were employed. He had agreed to give him six annas. When they arrived at the Custom House he said he missed his property. As one cooly had not taken his hire and gone away, he followed him when the cooly dropped the ornament and ran away and which he gave up at once to the prosecutor.

The Magistrate said he was not satisfied that the prisoners were guilty, and ordered them to be discharged, the property being made over to the owner.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ., AND CAPTAIN BARKER, MASTER ATTENDANT.)

LOSS OF THE "CHAMPION" AT GOA.—Yesterday a Court of Enquiry, composed as above, was held at the Fort Police Office, pursuant to an order which appeared in the *Government Gazette*, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the loss of the *Champion*, a vessel of two hundred and nine tons burden, which occurred at Goa. The vessel, it appears, was laden with wood, and was proceeding from Bombay to Kurrachee, when the Captain being taken ill, desired his mate, Mr. Fraser, (who attended to make his deposition), to take him in to Goa which was accordingly done and there he died.

Mr. Fraser, the mate, in reply to the question, as to what he knew concerning the loss of the ship, stated that he had no further statement to make, beyond that which was contained in the official log. Depositions were taken at Goa concerning the loss of the vessel, by the authorities there. His deposition as well as that of every member of the crew were taken by the Port Captain. Deponent had asked for copies of these depositions but was informed that they were not necessary. The Captain was in hospital at Goa at the time the brig was lost. The vessel was wholly in charge of the pilot, and was bound inwards when the wreck occurred. At the time she was wrecked she was about two and a half miles from Goa. Witness said he was present throughout the taking of the depositions, and handed in a copy of the original protest entered at Goa, a translation of which had been made by the interpreter of the High Court here. The original was signed by him at Goa, in the copy his signature had been left out. None of the crew, to his knowledge were now in Bombay, and he did not know the names of any persons, who might be called as witnesses here. The weather was good when the vessel was wrecked, but there was a heavy sea at the time. She would have been perfectly safe had she been anchored. The object of the authorities in witness believed, in having the ship brought in, was, to ascertain her state, as a report had been spread that she was leaky. It would not have mattered her taking a little water as she was laden with wood. She anchored on Saturday evening the 13th, and got under weigh at a quarter-past three o'clock on Monday. She grounded at four P.M., and began to break up about ten o'clock. Witness filled with water about an hour after she grounded. The vessel was pumped three times while they lay at Goa. There was generally twenty-two inches of water in her. The pump sucked about thirteen inches. The pilot seemed to know what he was about until he got in the narrows, when she tailed suddenly and went on the bank.

Mr. Fraser said he held a certificate as first mate, and dated 1851, (February he thought) which was granted to him by the Liverpool Board of Trade. That certificate was lost when the *Champion* was wrecked. He was sure its number was 1495.

The Magistrate said he would not detain Mr. Fraser any longer, but he would be required to attend at ten o'clock this day.

WORKING OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

SUDDER DEWANEE, ADAWLUT,
Bombay, 14th April 1862.

To the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council the following Report on the working of Act VIII. of 1859, together with the accompanying Reports of the Zilla Judges on the same subject, as requested in Mr. Acting Secretary Kinloch Cheek's letter No. 2879, dated the 25th November 1861, forwarding copy of a letter, dated the 21st October 1861, No. 2121, with enclosures from the Secretary to the Government of India.

Present.
H. HARKNESS, Esquire.
H. NEWTON, Esquire.
A. K. FORBES, Esquire.

Court's Circular, No. 2681, dated 12th November 1861.

2. Before the receipt of Mr. Forbes' letter, the different Zilla Judges had been called upon to submit to the Sudder Court a further Report on the working of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act VIII. of 1859) during the past year (1861), their attention being at the same time drawn to certain special points on which information was more particularly desired; and after the receipt of the Government letter, they were asked for information on other points, which the Judges of the Sudder Court considered necessary. This will explain the similarity pervading the different District Judges' Reports.

Court's Circular, No. 2894, dated 7th December 1861.

3. The result of their inquiries and of their own experience is such as to enable the Judges to express in decided terms their opinion that many and substantial improvements of an important character have been introduced by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that the tendency of the Code has undoubtedly been to diminish litigation, and to facilitate the satisfactory disposal of such suits as come before the Courts,—by the necessity which it imposes on parties of verifying their plaints and statements,—by the increased power which it gives to the Court of examining the parties personally,—by its substitution of a short and concise plaint and statement, when necessary, for the diffuse and too numerous pleadings permitted by the old law,—by its requiring a written Memorandum of the evidence to be made by the Judge,—and by the greater facility of effecting amicable arrangements afforded by the provisions of Section 98, under which the cost of the Stamp on which petitions of plaints are written, is, wholly or in part, recoverable from Government, when a compromise is effected.

4. Apprehensions appear to have been at first entertained lest the necessity of verifying their statements should keep parties from preferring their just claims: but the groundlessness of such fears has been amply shown by the extraordinarily large number of suits filed during the past year, and by the insignificant number of cases (only eighty-two throughout the whole Presidency) in which parties have been prosecuted criminally for false verifications—the latter fact at the same time showing that a fit and proper discrimination has been made between wilful falsehood and mere misapprehension on the part of individuals as to their real or imagined rights.

5. Of course it was not to be expected that the Code would meet with unqualified approval. Objections exist to many of its provisions, the most important of which the Judges consider it their duty to notice in detail.

6. The broad objection to the Code is (it may be hoped) merely a temporary one. It is that the subordinate Agents required to carry it out effectually are not ready. They will doubtless learn and improve by experience and increased facilities for the acquisition of legal knowledge; but in the meantime the Judges are very decidedly of opinion that, as a temporary measure, the Sudder Court should be allowed the power of hearing appeals against orders passed in miscellaneous matters. The introduction of such a provision into the Code of Civil Procedure was very strongly advocated in paragraph 13 of the Court's letter, dated 9th April 1860, in paragraph 9 of the Court's letter, dated 12th November 1861, and in paragraph 3 of the Court's letter, dated 7th December 1861. The Judges have fully acknowledged the substantial benefits which have resulted, and may be expected to result in time to come, from its introduction; and they have pointed out in detail the objections that exist to some of its provisions, and the defects that are inherent in others. In paragraph 4 of the extract from the Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Governor General in Council (Judicial), No. 125, dated 6th September 1861, which accompanied Mr. Secretary Forbes' letter now under reply, it is remarked, that:—"The Code of Civil Procedure has not met with so favourable a reception in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay as in both the Divisions of the Presidency of Bengal, a circumstance which is no doubt to be attributed, in a great measure, to the unwillingness of the Sudder Courts in both those Presidencies to make any change in the system of procedure which prevailed before the passing of Act VIII. of 1859." The Judges are quite prepared to admit it as a fact that the new Code of Civil Procedure has elicited greater praise from the Sudder Courts in the Bengal Presidency than from the Sudder Court of Bombay. They think the Sudder Court of the North-Western Provinces justly pronounced the Code "a most successful instance of Imperial Legislation;" but at the same time they are fully persuaded that it has been a far greater boon to the country "in both divisions of the Presidency of Bengal," than it has been in the Presidency of Bombay, and this for the very sufficient reason that the judicial system of Bombay was previously to the enactment of the new Code of Civil Procedure in a better state than that of Bengal. No more appropriate illustration of this superiority can perhaps be selected than the following:—"The aim of Section 172 of the Code is," to use the words of Mr. Macpherson, "to relieve the administration of justice in India from one of its chief scandals, the careless and perfunctory manner of taking evidence;" but Section 172, though it may have created a revolution in this respect in the practice of Bengal has made no sensible alteration in that of the Civil Courts of the Bombay Presidency, because they were never, in fact, justly liable to the remarks that "the Judge determines the cause without listening to the testimony of those who are acquainted with the facts. The Judge is not listening to that testimony when he permits it to be taken by a common writer, out of his hearing, and to be hurriedly read over afterwards, perhaps even to the wrong witness," &c. Previously to the new Code of Civil Procedure being enacted, there was in operation in this Presidency a simple and well-arranged Code, not indeed perfect, but the judiciousness of the general provisions of which is sufficiently testified to by the incorporation of large portions of them unchanged in Bills lately before the Legislative Council of India.—I have the honour to be,—Sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT HILL PINHEY,
Acting Registrar.

Paragraph 43, Register's letter, No. 2039, dated 11th December 1860, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces.

"The new Procedure of the Civil Courts of British India," page 258.

Vide Supra.

No. 81 OF 1862.—JUDICIAL.

To the SECRETARY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE HOME DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

No. 2143.

SIR,—With reference to your letter No. 2121, dated the 21st October last, I am requested by His Excellency the Governor in Council to request that you will lay before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council the enclosed copy of the Report and accompaniments, from the Judges of the Sudder Dewanee Adawlut at Bombay, on the working of the Code of Civil Procedure contained in Act VIII. of 1859, in this Presidency.

M. J. SHAW STEWART.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1862.

No. 2144 OF 1862.—JUDICIAL.

To ROBERT HILL PINHEY, Esq.,
Acting Registrar of the Suddur Dewanee Adawlut.

SIR,—I am instructed by His Excellency the Governor in Council with reference to your letter No. 886, dated the 14th April last, to inform you that a copy of the Report and enclosures, which accompanied that communication, on the working of the Code of Civil Procedure contained in Act VIII. of 1859, has been forwarded to the Government of India.

M. J. SHAW STEWART.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1862.

No.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq.,
Secretary to the Government of India,
To M. J. SHAW STEWART, Esq.,
Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay.

Dated Fort William, the 27th September 1862.

HOME DEPARTMENT, JUDICIAL.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 81, dated the 24th June last, forwarding a copy of a Report, with accompaniments, from the Judges of the late Sudder Dewanno Adawlut at Bombay, on the working of the Code of Civil Procedure contained in Act VIII. of 1859, in that Presidency.

2. The Judges, after expressing their approval of the Code generally, proceed to state certain objections to some of its provisions: I am directed to notice those objections in the order in which they are stated.

3. The first objection, as set forth in paragraph 6 of the Report, is that "the subordinate agents to carry out the Code effectually are not ready;" and for this reason a larger license of appeal in miscellaneous cases is recommended. The Governor-General in Council hopes that this objection has lost much of its force by the progress made by the subordinate Judicial Officers in the interval that has elapsed since the Code came into operation, in mastering the principles of the Code, and in making themselves acquainted with its provisions, and that the objection will soon cease altogether.

It does not appear to the Governor-General in Council to be necessary to multiply appeals merely with a view to the correction of an occasional mistake in a miscellaneous case, the more particularly as it can very rarely happen that any point of law, or usage having the force of law, will arise in a miscellaneous case within the jurisdiction of a subordinate Judge, for the determination of which a precedent of the Sudder High Court will not be forthcoming; and under the present system these precedents may be expected to multiply rapidly.

5. In the particular case cited by the late Sudder Court at Bombay to shew the necessity of a special appeal being allowed in miscellaneous cases, I am directed to observe that, under the law as it stands, an appeal lay to the Zillah Court, and it is difficult to believe that the grave mistake which the late Sudder Court at Bombay considers the Court of first instance to have committed in the case in question would not have been rectified by the Zillah Judge had the aggrieved party exercised his right of appeal to that Officer.

(Section 36, Act VIII. of 1859.

6. With regard to the practical difficulty alleged in paragraph 7 of the Report, as to the service of process in Foreign States, the Governor-General in Council observes that Section 60 of the Code of Civil Procedure would appear to have been purposely framed so as to give a very large discretion to the Court. The concluding words of the Section seem calculated to meet almost every case that can occur of an absent defendant, not provided for in the other Sections relating to summoning the defendant, and, with the Section relating to the withdrawal of suits to do all that any law can fairly be expected to do. More specific provisions do not appear to have been contained in previous enactments, and the Governor-General in Council is not aware that the absence of such provisions ever gave rise to any difficulty.

7. With reference to paragraph 8 of the Report, I am directed to enquire whether the introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure into the High Court at Bombay has removed the difficulty mentioned in that paragraph, and whether Mofussil processes are now served by the High Court on the application of the Courts issuing them without the intervention of any legal practitioner.

8. The difficulty noticed in paragraph 9 of the Report, as to minors, will be remedied by the local Legislative, which has before it a Bill for the purpose.

9. It is observed that some of the District Judges whose Reports accompany your letter complain of the want of some provision of the like nature as to lunatics. I am desired to state that no similar complaint has come up from Bengal or Madras, or any other place in which the Code of Civil Procedure is in operation. It may also be observed that the repeal of Section 3 Regulation 3 of 1827 of the Bombay Code does not appear to have taken away the power of any persons, duly authorized, to appear in behalf of a minor or a lunatic. The object of the repeal of the Section seems to have been simply to prevent such persons from appearing as principals in a suit or being so regarded.

10. With reference to paragraph 10 of the Report of the late Sudder Court at Bombay, in which the provisions of Section 205 of the Code are considered defective, I am directed to state that if reference be made to the debate on this part of the Code in the late Legislative Council (*see* Proceedings October 9th 1858), it will be observed that the subject of the paragraph under notice was not overlooked, but that the Member for Bombay, (the late Mr. LeGeyt) having brought forward a motion for the exemption from sale, in execution, of such implements of manual labour, and such cattle and implements of agriculture, as might, in the judgment of the Court, be indispensable for the defendant to earn a livelihood in his calling or trade, he, after some discussion, with the leave of the Council, withdrew his motion.

11. With regard to the object in paragraph 11 of the Report to the rule in Section 175, under which every witness within one hundred miles of the Court is compelled to attend in person and give his evidence, I am directed to observe that no instance in which any practical inconvenience or difficulty or injury from the loss of evidence has arisen from the operation of the rule in question is mentioned by the late Sudder Adawlut at Bombay, and a change in this part of the Code seems undesirable unless it can be shewn that, in practice, cases of real hardship, arising from the stringency of the law, do often occur.

12. In paragraph 12 of the Report, it is stated that the Code contains no provision for the amicable settlement of an appeal once preferred. I am directed to observe that Section 358 of the Code would appear to have given to the Appellate Courts, in disposing of the appeals brought before those Courts, all the powers previously given to Courts of original jurisdiction, including, it may be presumed, the power of allowing of the amicable adjustment of appeals. Any doubt which may have existed as to the applicability of Section 98 of the Code, under the operation of the word "otherwise" in Section 358, to appeal suits would appear to have been removed and the intention of the Legislative made clear by the concluding words of Section 26, Act X. of 1862, which contain a provision where the adjustment takes place on appeal. This Section, although contained in a Stamp Act, modifies a Section of the Code of Civil Procedure.

13. In paragraph 13 of their Report, the late Sudder Court at Bombay state that special appeals are compulsorily admitted; but I am directed to observe that there can be no admission of a special appeal now in the sense in which applications for special appeal were admitted before the passing of the Code. I am desired to add that the provisions of the Code relating to special appeal will probably come under consideration when the Council of the Governor-General meets for legislative purposes, and that the remarks of the late Sudder Court at Bombay will then receive due attention.

14. The difficulty adverted to in paragraph 14 of the Report is also one of the points which will be considered when the Council of the Govenor-General meets.

15. With reference to paragraph 15 of the Report, I am directed to observe that the decree which contains the decision of the Court is not apparently required to set forth the reasons of the decision, the reasons being given in the judgment. Section 360 points out what the decree is to contain; and, amongst other things, it requires that the opinion of a dissenting Judge as to the decision which should be passed, shall be recited in the decree, not apparently the grounds of that opinion.

16. With reference to the recommendation in paragraph 16 of the Report, the Governor-General in Council observes that it was not intended or considered desirable that the provisions of Section 21 of Act XXIII. of 1861 should be applied to the offences mentioned in Sections 172, 173 and 174 of the Penal Code. With reference to the remark at the conclusion of the same paragraph, I am directed to state that the procedure to be followed when the offender is not a European British subject would appear to be that laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

17. In conclusion, I am directed to state, that the Governor-General in Council, observes with satisfaction that there is a very general concurrence of opinion amongst the Judicial Officers of the Bombay Presidency, that however superior, the Civil Code in force in that Presidency previously to the passing of Act VIII. of 1859, may have been to the Codes of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, Act VIII. of 1859, is a decided improvement upon that Code.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of this letter should be sent to the Judges of the High Court for information, with reference to the letter of the late Sudder Court No. 886, of 14th April 1862.

The questions suggested in para. 7 should be put to the Judges, and they should be asked what method they would propose for removing the inconvenience complained of.

Extract of para. 8 and of the para. of the Sudder Court's letter, therein referred to should be transferred to the Legislative Department for consideration.

YIELD OF THE PRESENT COTTON CROP.

FROM G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to J. D. Sandford, Esq., B.A., Officiating Secretary to Government of the North-Western Provinces,—(dated Allahabad, the 19th December 1862.)

As promised in paragraph 15 of my address No. 771, dated the 18th October last, I have now the honor, by direction of the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to submit a Report upon the yield of the present Cotton Crop.

2. In the Districts north of Meerut it was about one-fourth below the average. Farther down

pleasure of abusing the missionaries, for the rest of the evening. The latter showed great forbearance in remaining silent, and met all the accusations brought against them in the spirit of Christian love. They had reason to be much pained, and they said so. At the close of the discussion Mr. Woodside poured oil on the troubled waters in an eloquent and feeling speech in which, among other things, he stated that he knew of many native Christians who really loved their missionaries while they lived and mourned for them when they died. We must say that the charges brought forward by the natives and the grievances they complained of were so absurd as to require no refutation. We have written at length on this episode in a separate article.

We hope to continue our account in our next issue. We may mention that each sitting is opened and closed with religious exercises. There was no sitting yesterday afternoon on account of the Rifle match.

GOINGS ON IN THE CHERRA HILLS.

(From the Dacca News, Dec. 27.)

We have news from the Cossya hills down to the 17th instant. Our readers will of course want to know if there is any thing stirring. There are people stirring, but we are sorry to say, they are the wrong people. The rebels are the active party; the Government is still comparatively passive. The latter seems to be desirous that the rebels should have a good fling at us, before it proceeds to place an extinguisher on their warlike enthusiasm. At all events they are being allowed ample time as well as ample opportunity for the purpose. More than half of December has gone, and the meditated campaign is still only going to be begun. The revolted Jyntias are, in the meanwhile, moving about according to their own sweet will, sometimes in large bodies, at other times in small, enlisting the active sympathies of the villages that have hitherto remained neutral, and executing summary vengeance on those villages that refuse to identify themselves with the rebellion.

Thus, we have before us an account of an encounter between a party of rebels and the military guard stationed at Umwai, a place half-way between Jowai and Jyntiapore. It appears that the village of Umwai had all along refused to join the rebel cause, being firm, to a man, in its attachment to the English Government. To be able to punish the inhabitants for their loyalty, it was necessary that the guard of sepoys stationed there should be disabled; and this was accordingly attempted. Assuming the aggressive, the rebels attacked the sepoys, and though it is reported that they were ultimately repulsed with the loss of two men killed and a large number wounded, they, notwithstanding, succeeded in burning the entire village. It does not appear that any sepoys were slain, but some of their number got badly wounded in the encounter. There can be no doubt that they fought, and perhaps fought well; but being in all probability surprised at the suddenness and audacity of the attack, they had not time so to surround the enemy as to prevent their retreating into the jungles.

Two petty rajahs in the Cossya Hills, one the Rajah of Nongstoin, and the other the Rajah of Romsai, recently had a disagreement respecting a piece of land which hitherto seems to have been jointly occupied by them. They either had begun to fight about it, or were about to begin, when the authorities deputed one of their notorious darogahs to the spot to settle the dispute, or at all events, to acquaint himself with the real merits of the case. The conduct of the authorities in continuing to employ the interposition of darogahs at a time when the whole country is in a rebellious ferment on account of the notorious ill-treatment the people have been suffering at the hands of the native police appears to us most reprehensible. How matters will eventually turn out in the present case we cannot predict. All that has as yet transpired in connection with the darogah's mediatory services is that he has returned, bringing with him a considerable number of bows and arrows, lances, swords, and other weapons, which he professes to have found in the possession of the Rajah of Romsai. The inference is that this Rajah was meditating rebellion. We presume the Rajah of Nongstoin has convinced the darogah that the piece of ground which was the bone of contention between him and his brother kingling appertains by right, to the Nongstoin territory. Perhaps the old darogah, of whom we wrote last week as having lectured his friends on the shortest way of putting down the revolt was right after all. At all events, the Government might try his plan, as the local authorities are certainly disposed to do. Countermand the campaign, withdraw the regiments that have been sent up, call in the military guards distributed up and down the country, and just leave the darogahs to settle the account of these Jyntias. The plan would have the recommendation of being the least expensive of any the Government can think of, and in the issue, quite as satisfactory. If Major Haughton does not believe that the presence of the darogahs has had any thing to do with the revolt, it is nothing but fair that they should have a trial. We believe they are, for the most part, men specially selected on account of their persuasive manners, integrity of purpose, official zeal, and general intelligence. Let Major Haughton employ them in the restoration of order and tranquillity. In this case he need not trouble himself about leaving the whole Jyntia country in their hands, get out of the way at once and return to Gowhatti. The only difficulty will be that the subordinate European authorities in these hills, might, seeing that they were only in the way, also betray a disposition to retire from the administration of the district until the darogah had to be applied by the darogahs had taken proper effect. But we have no doubt Major Haughton will be able to arrange for such a contingency.

Our readers will remember that in our last issue we reported a serious disturbance in the neighbourhood of Chattuck. We told them how a party of Bengalis had made an attack on a small bazar got up by the Rajah of Cherra for the sale of oranges, and had pulled down and destroyed the houses in it. Well, as soon as tidings arrived of this new trouble, (by no means new however or uncommon in point of character), Captain Worsley of the Cossya Police and the Magistrate of Sylhet were deputed to investigate the case. It appears that four houses built by the Rajah of Cherra were pulled down, the posts, straw, and every thing else belonging to the premises being carried off, no body knows where. Khasi Chundra and Chomboo Chundra, two zemindars of the neighbourhood, with one or two others, have been charged with the commission of the violence; but they in turn, endeavour, as we understand, to fasten the guilt on one Sedree, a friend of the Cherra Rajah. A charge has also been brought against two of the Rajah's cousins, of having plundered Messrs. Inglis and Company's orange boats of fruit to the value of twelve hundred rupees.

It is the most difficult thing in the world to get at the bottom of the numerous petty disputes that occur in this semi-savage country. The only principle the people seem thoroughly to understand and act upon, is, that might is right. The immorality of the principle can only make itself apparent to them as the country becomes more thoroughly opened up, and the people are taught to appreciate the civilizing influences of education. Nevertheless, according to Major Haughton and the darogahs, it is the dread of education that stimulated them into revolt. Here then is a dilemma. On the one hand, we feel assured that civilizing influences and enlightened ideas are the only forces by which these hill-men can be kept in order and converted into peaceable subjects; on the other hand, the darogahs cannot be brought to believe this, and Major Haughton has every confidence in the darogahs. Who shall deliver the Government from this dilemma!

THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

(From the Examiner, Nov. 22.)

Whatever may be thought of the debate in the Italian Parliament on the relations of the new kingdom with foreign states, it is clear that the days of the Rattazzi Cabinet are numbered. No opposition has ever been more forbearing than that by which the vice-regal nominees of France have been at length put upon their trial. No men have ever had more political rope given them; and none have ever committed more deliberate suicide. For many months they have had warning, ample and urgent, that if they hope to retain—not power, for that they never had, but—office, they must make some show at least of clearing themselves of all further complicity in the sinister designs of Imperialism. The nation which had shown such marvellous temper and discretion when Garibaldi seemed about to precipitate a collision, for which it was not prepared, with France, instinctively reverted on the morrow of Aspromonte to the sentiments and convictions it had entertained up to the eve of that strange and unexplained affair. Day by day suspicions, at first whispered only, grew more audible and more importunate, and all pointed in the same direction, namely, that of dastardly duplicity and double dealing on the part of the Turin Government. The wounded and captive General maintained indeed an impenetrable reserve as to the real origin of his abortive expedition; but on the other hand the belief gained ground from the first that he would never be brought to trial, because his accusers dared not provoke the revelations which he must have made in his own defence. Exonerated from all intentional guilt, and treated with all the ceremonious care and attention which he would have had if he had been wounded in fair fight at Como by an Austrian *tirailleur*, and not by a treacherous shot from a Franco-Italian rifleman, Garibaldi has ever since remained mute.

But the people and their representatives have not failed to interpret correctly the damning significance of his silence. They believe that he was instigated, used, and betrayed. They believe that the whole course of the present Administration has been one of *traeasserie* and truckling, feebleness and fraud. Trying to balance between conflicting dangers, neither of which it dared to look in the face, it has been alternately occupied with devices for cozening the people of Italy, and complying with the exactions of the Ruler of France. Afraid to seem to do nothing for the redemption of Rome, they incited the unsuspecting soldier of Caprera to make a show of repeating his Sicilian expedition of 1860; and when he credulously took them at their word, and was about to rouse all Southern Italy to arms, they would fain have pacified the anger of their master at St. Cloud by making him tell his followers that he had never been in earnest, and that the whole thing was but a feint. This the simple-minded chief would not do. He was been ordered to lay down his arms: but the orders, it is said, were accompanied with such confidential words of glozing compliment and ambiguous meaning that he naturally believed the countermand had been reluctantly extorted by foreign dictation, and that his disregard of it, if successful, would be more acceptable than compliance with its terms. All the world knows is that, in a fit of fury his rage against the forcible purchaser of Nice and Savoy boiled over in terms of indignation highly inconvenient to his Ministerial correspondents at Turin, and that, to clear themselves in the eyes of Napoleon III. they prepared to crush the insurrection and its chief, be the cost what it might of life or limb.

No sooner was that object effected than they became the prey of an opposite fear. They dared not bring the unreal criminal to trial; and after several weeks delay it seemed clear that he would not die to oblige them. Something must be done to appease the popular ferment, so they agreed that General Durando, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, should write a circular note, declaring that the resort to exceptional means having been repressed, the Government of Victor Emmanuel would forthwith take steps to secure the evacuation of the Capital by foreign troops and the abrogation of the temporal authority of the Pope, which had degenerated into a usurpation as incompatible with the independence as with the unity of Italy. But hardly was the ink of this impudent imposture dry when the opposite panic seized them. This time their inscrutable master at Biarritz looked as if he were angrier than usual. Even the faithful de Thouvenel failed to express all the contempt of his imperious soul for the folly and faithlessness of M. Rattazzi and his colleagues, and by way of example to all whom it might concern, abroad or at home, he was summarily cashiered, and M. Drouyn DeL'Huys, an open disbeliever in the idea of united Italy, was, avowedly as a pledge of protection to the Papacy, installed in his room. The puppets thereupon fell upon all fours, and crawled for pardon to the foot of their master. The contumacious circular note was recanted in every mood and tense of diplomatic language, indicative, imperative, and optative, past, present, and to come. Durando himself was flung to the whale, as Garibaldi had been, and the pacified lord of the deep appears to have been content to swallow without destroying him. The new French Secretary for Foreign Affairs does not condescend to notice what he is said to have called "a regrettable impertinence;" but he has lost no time in making Italy understand "that the Italian idea for which the Emperor went to war is not that of the Italians. He is full of the usual vague and valueless professions of solicitude for the welfare of the Peninsula, and of readiness to try the efficacy of further negotiations between Turin and Rome. But everybody now understands that such negotiations must be a mere waste of time. Cardinal Antonelli would be an idiot if he now conceded anything which he formerly refused.

The first step towards the emancipation of Italy from her present degrading thraldom must be the getting rid of M. Rattazzi and his associates. The Opposition have done wisely in allowing a moderate man like M. Buoncompagni to take the lead in the business of accusation. He was once the colleague of Cavour, then President of the Chamber of Representatives and subsequently entrusted with high executive functions in Tuscany. He is known to be a man of high integrity and temperate patriotism, full of learning, experience, and judgment. Whether he has the firmness requisite to conduct a protracted parliamentary campaign is a question which need not be discussed, as it is not very likely to arise. But in any event there is one by his side who is certainly not deficient in these qualities, and by whose co-operation and counsel the constitutional party are likely to be greatly strengthened in the present crisis of their fate. Baron Ricasoli, who was supplanted by a scandalous intrigue little more than a year ago to make way for the Ministerial minion of the Emperor, has since then remained apart, digesting his wrath, and biding his time. He now prepares to reappear upon the scene, having forgiven and forgotten the part unwisely played by the Extreme Left in precipitating his fall, and willing to act with men of all shades of opinion in favour of a more advanced liberal and national policy. A few days will probably decide the fate of the decrepit and disgraced Rattazzi Administration.

UNDER LONDON TOWN.

(From Leisure Hour for Nov. 1862.)

It is curious that upon the same round, or rather upon and under the same road, should have been commenced the two greatest innovations of town travelling. "On July 4th 1829," as Mr. Shillibeer once stated in his evidence before the Board of Health, was started by the witness the first pair of omnibuses from the City, along the New Road, to the "Yorkshire Stingo." The way had hitherto been traversed by mail or hackney coaches, and the adventurous travellers in those days would devote the whole of the force or energy to the journey, thinking more of it than now-a-days we think of going to Brighton. Shillibeer had much to contend with, and was regarded in the light of an upstart adventurer; so much so, that, to give an air of respectability to the thing he provided periodicals for the company to read during the long journey, and his two first conductors were the sons of "British Naval Officers." These were succeeded by "smart young men," in velvet liveries, who have been, in their turn, supplanted by the ordinary conductor, or "cad."

The first omnibuses were called "Shillibeers," and held but one (the driver) outside, and twenty-two inside. They were somewhat longer and narrower than our present vehicles. The new road fare was, for the whole distance 1s. for half 6d.: from which we suppose that a half way house was made somewhere about the "Bell and Horns," in the then pleasant and genteel Pentonville, or at the "Angel" in Islington. The name of "Shillibeers" is still retained in New York, and with us the vehicle under its Latin name (*omnibus*, for all), has so far proved a benefit, that by it a new class of trade has been established, and upwards of 40,000 horses are demanded to work 4,000 omnibuses. The horses require millions of money for their keep, stabling and tending. Each omnibus travels between forty and fifty miles a day: and in 1853, Mr. John Timbs, F.S.A., calculated the receipts of the fares as three millions sterling. In 1862 it must be very much more. Each omnibus pays, he says, about £108 yearly duty. Truly, Shillibeer deserved well of the people and government.

Under this very "New Road," once lined with citizens villas and pleasant suburban boxes, with pretty gardens of which but few now remain, a new mode of locomotion has has just been established, by boring a tunnel under the whole distance, and on Saturday, August 30 a number of gentlemen, shareholders and others, of which the writer was one, started on the first complete journey. Most Londoners will remember that for the last two years the new road has been blocked at various portions by gigantic hordes, at which during day and night, steam engines were at work aiding the "navvies" in pulling up to the surface huge loads of gravel or of London clay. The public understood that these places were the shafts, sunk for the purpose of proceeding with a subterranean railway, which, having for its purpose the connection of the various huge lines running to the north, south, east, and west of England, would greatly facilitate the transmission of passengers through London, and relieve the streets of the enormous traffic. As the undertaking was one of great difficulty and cost, many prophets started with the positive assurance that it would be a failure; that it would never be commenced, or if commenced, never finished: that London would be undermined, blown up, or collapse on each side of the tunnelling; and that these and half a dozen other evil presages would turn out true. It is with some pleasure, therefore, that, in duty to the public and the contractors, Messrs. Jay, and Smith, and Knight, we have to record the complete success of the work so far as the engineering goes, and to assure our readers that this most gigantic engineering work has been quietly and successfully carried on in London, in spite of immense difficulties, of shifting grounds, swelling clay, falling houses, bursting drains, and continued incursions of the Fleet Ditch—a small and extremely unpleasant London river of historical and poetical celebrity, the course of which has more than once been turned, and which is now carried over the railway.

So far back as April 12th of this year, a portion of the journey had been performed. Messrs. Smith and Knight's share of the great work appears to have turned out a profitable one. They commenced the Railway at Paddington, and carried it on to King's Cross, and the fine piece of work which they took up in tunnelling is said to have been extremely valuable. On the other hand, Mr. Jay's portion—which he chose himself, has been found full of difficulties, from the nature of the soil, and the settled portion of the town beneath which it ran. However, now all difficulties are overcome, although, in order to make travelling comfortable, or even possible, new engines had to be invented, which are smoke-consuming and steam-condensing; whilst, to light the carriages, portable gas has to be employed. Both of these improvements are found to work efficiently. The engines are of Fowler's patent, improved by Gooch. The carriages are wide, high, and commodious, and lighted on each side by the compressed gas, so that one can very well read a newspaper by the light. The ventilation in the tunnel is very complete, and there is not the slightest smell, pleasant or unpleasant, indeed, the atmosphere, from the constant current of air, seems better than the ordinary atmosphere of the city.

On the Saturday afternoon named, the eager shareholders and public flocked to the Victoria terminus, and after some little delay mounted the carriages, first class, second class and trucks, that had been prepared for them.

In about 700 yards, all tunnel, passing under the old part of Clerkenwell and Bagnigge Wells, the graveyard of the paupers and their workhouse, passing huge black boxes full of bones, which were being carefully and decently removed to some suburban cemetery, we reached Frederick Street, where there is an open cutting, and thence to the first station at King's Cross. Much gratified surprise was expressed at the height, width, and convenience of the carriages, much at the pleasant atmosphere of the Railway, and when we reached Gower Street station, much more at the pretty and ever airy aspect of every thing around us.

Although we were upwards of forty feet below the earth's surface, we found that it was as light as day—daylight in fact being shed down upon us by ingenius contrivances in the forecourts of the houses and the street pavements. Skylights are constructed horizontally from sidings of thick glass on a level with the pavement, and beneath these sidings a handsome cutting lined with white tiles admits, and at the same time reflects and multiplies the light; and to the vaulted station itself huge oval eyelet holes, lined also with Minton's tiles, admit both light and air. The effect is very soft, cool, and even rural. Descending thither from a broiling day in the hot streets will be a pleasant change enough, whilst in wifter the change will be varied by the passengers being protected from the cold winter blasts. The Porland Road Station differs from that of Gower Street by being lighted by two large glass domes on a level with the street, and a flat skylight. Baker Street station is a reproduction of that of Gower street—light, elegant, and economical; a sufficient regard being had to simple ornament and durability. Edgware Road station near Praed street, is lighted horizontally, as the railway then comes upon the open, many houses having been taken down for the purpose. After a safe journey, in which there was certainly something novel, curious, and encouraging, passing in and out the deep shades thrown by the side lights in the tunnels, under the roar of a million passers-by, under gas-pipes and drains, houses and streets, without much noise, save of the cheering of the passengers, without inconvenience, smoke, smell, or dust, with no oscillation, and with profect safety, we again returned, riding in the open trucks, admiring the stanch brickwork of the tunnels, the fine spring of the arches, and the clean way in which all the work was done, and emerged from the regions of the earth pleased with the journey and satisfied of the future success of the undertaking, which will surely pay the shareholders, as it has been constructed, it is said, under the estimate of £1,500,000.

Of the utility of the Metropolitan Railway few can doubt. Perhaps the most objectionable objects about London are the railway vans of the late carriers, piled with goods to an enormous height, drawn by gigantic horses at a great rate, and driven by reckless men, who appear impressed with the idea that they are always too late for the goods train. Almost every day an accident is reported in the papers, caused by one of these vans, which occasion not only death, but continued obstruction in crowded thoroughfares. By communicating with each railway, and combining all, an immense saving of time in carrying forward the goods will be effected; whilst such heavy goods as are delivered in the city will be carried forward to the central city terminus, thus avoiding all the traffic complained of. Passengers from the Great Western or Great Northern to the City can also be carried into its midst without exchange of carriage, and clerks and city men dwelling in the suburbs may run up to town and out of it at a penny each journey, if they start early enough. Another branch will carry meat to the new market in Smithfield, and a third heavy goods to a city terminus at Pinsbury. A great many omnibusses may therefore be spared, which can be used for other traffic, and the main arteries of the city will be left more free. Should these expectations be realized, as we have reason to believe they will, the Metropolitan Railway will not only be an eminently successful undertaking, but also a great national benefit.

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH-BURMAH.

(From the Examiner, Nov. 21.)

British Burmah is the newest, the most advancing, and in many respects the most interesting portion of our Indian dominion. It is the New World to old India, being thinly, instead of densely peopled, and this by a race of man wholly different from the Hindus,—without their desperate and unsocial prejudices.

Erected into a province last year, it embraces Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, comes within three degrees of the Tropic of Cancer, reaches to within ten degrees of the Equator, and has a coast-line of nine hundred miles, with an area of 90,000 square miles, or, in other words, it has three times the extent of the kingdom of Ireland. It is watered by three great rivers and numerous small ones, the first at their embouchures accessible to ships of the largest burden, and for a hundred miles of their course to small ones. Besides several safe harbours, it has three main ports of trade,—Akyab in Arracan, Rangoon in Pegu, and Maulmein in Tenasserim. The first and last have sprung into existence under British rule within the short period of thirty-six years, while Rangoon has greatly increased under it within one-third of that time.

The three great rivers referred to are parted from each other by mountain ranges, having fertile valleys between, by far the most remarkable of which is that of the Irawaddi, a delta of 10,000 square miles. Nine-tenths of the province is a woody wilderness, such as it was in all likelihood before the creation of man, and the wilderness is equal in extent to Great Britain. With the exception of its being all inter-tropical, the region which the province most resembles, although on a reduced scale, is that of the States of the South American Confederacy on the Gulf of Mexico, with the admission that the Irawaddi, although not a navigable course of 400 miles, is but a poor representative of the Mississippi, with one of 1,500.

But what of the inhabitants of this great region? When the territory came into our possession the population certainly did not reach half a million of souls. A census is taken of it every year, and the number which it gave in 1859 was 918,781. In 1861 it was 1,940,223, or more than in two years it had increased by more than a million. This vast increase, unprecedented in extent in any part of the world, was caused chiefly by immigration, and that principally but not wholly from the neighbouring misgoverned Burmese territory. The conditions under which emigration was effected were easy and auspicious. The emigrants had but a short land-journey to perform, and they fled from insecurity to tranquility, often also from sterile to most fertile lands. The greatest activity of the emigration is directed to Pegu, that is, to the rich valley of the Irrawaddi; it commenced about four years ago, and, according to the Chief Commissioner, it is still going on.

We may safely, then, estimate the present population of the province at not less than two millions, which gives a density of little more than twenty-two inhabitants to every square mile. Five times the number of the present inhabitants would give a population of ten millions, and still the country would be greatly underpeopled, having ample room for expansion, and the more so since the climate is unquestionably healthy, in spite of heat and six months of a rainy season. Nor would the wages of labour, the great promoter of population and colonisation, decline, a fact sufficiently proved by two hundred years' experience in America. The present rate of wages, from 8d. to 1s. a day, is at least threefold that in our old Indian possessions.

And let us look also to the elements of the population. The great bulk of it consists of the aborigines of the land, a short but athletic race, with brownish-yellow complexion, flat faced, and snub nosed. These are divided into two distinct classes,—the more civilized with a literature and a systematic religion, that supported by Buddhist priests and temples; and the mountaineers and forest-men, ignorant of letters, without priests, without temples, and without other religion than the belief in spirits of the woods and mountains, the creation of their own fears and fancies. The first class numbers some 1,400,000, and the last about 425,000. A score of European missionaries superintending 21 schools with above 5,000 pupils, take charge of education throughout all the province, and some 50,000, chiefly of the wild tribes, have been already converted to Christianity, this being a greater number of converts than the English missionaries of Hindustan have made in a century, or those of Africa in two centuries.

To complete the two millions there are Hindus, Chinese, Shans, or people of Lac, Siamese, Malays, and Javanese.

The chief products of the soil of the province are rice and teak timbers, of these it supplies for export more than any other part of the world. The rice exported in 1861 amounted to no less than 1,775,000 quarters, enough to feed the same number of strangers in many parts of the world. The teak amounted in the same year to more than 97,970 loads, of the quality of "navy timber." This article forms a large material in the construction of the navy, and a word or two on it supports the iron targets against which Sir William Armstrong and Mr. Whitworth discharge their formidable projectiles. The total amount of the value of the joint exports and imports was in 1861-2, in round numbers 6,400,000£.

The revenue of the province amounts to nearly a million, and leaves a small surplus beyond expenditure, although there be included in the latter a sum of no less than 162,000£. for public works, such as roads, bridges, embankments, and military buildings.

We take these details from the Public Report for 1861-62 of the able and enlightened Chief Commissioner of the province, Colonel Phayre. His Government appears to us to be a model of liberal and effective Indian administration. He understands the people whom he rules through their own language, he bestows the wild lands freely on those who alone can turn them to use, and he does not object to parting with the fee-simple of the land to those who are disposed to give a fair price for it. For precept and practice we recommend his example to the Board of Ancients, who would fain conduct the details of Indian administration from Victoria street, Westminster.

Business Announcements.

FISHING TACKLE.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay
21st June 1862.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA Has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the best remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION, and as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons and, above all in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.
Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists, throughout the world.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clamp solid Boots.
" do. do. Balmoral Boots.
" do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
" do. French Calf Walking do.
" Shooting Boots with hooks
" French Calf Oxford Shoes.
" Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
" Bronze Kid do. do. do.
" Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. A further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
700 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Longcloths.
500 " " Madapollams.
800 " " Jaconets.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
And the remainder of China Goods remaining unsold from last Wednesday's and Thursday's sales.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th January 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, 1,000 Pieces of Cotton Coloured Handkerchiefs, 300 Pieces of Turkey Red Prints, 500 Pieces of Turkey Red Mulls, few Pieces of different Colour Broad Cloths, Cashmere Cloth, Bales of Twists, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., ON THE MAHEE LINES, ESPLANADE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade. The property of Major J. THACKER, Bombay Staff Corps, (proceeding to England), full particulars will appear hereafter.

ALSO

18 Cases of superior Perfumery, by "John Gosnell & Co." such as Lavendar and Rosewater, Eau de Cologne, Essence of various descriptions, Perfumes, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, Toilet and Tablet Soaps, Bouquets, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A handsome young Grey Arab Horse, 4 years old, 14h. 1½ in., goes in Shigram, or Buggy.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few dozens Bass's Pale Ale, bottled by E. & G. Hebbert, of London.
One Silver Double Case Hunting Watch, by A. B. Savory & Sons, London.
Few Rolls of English Brussels Carpet.
Oval Mirrors, in rich Gilt Frames.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th Jan., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Piece Goods, White and Colored Muslins, Gilt Moulding for Picture Frames, and sundry other Articles.

FOR SALE.

The Stock in Trade of Messrs. PAGE & Co., Undertakers, for particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Plated and Gilt Coffin furnitures, Hearse, Palanquin, &c. &c.
Patent perfect folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs fitted with strong canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes.
Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nock & Co. of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.
Apply to Messrs. Blagrave, Stewart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th January 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, OIL PAINTINGS, TOYS, &c. &c.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, viz.—
1 Case—1 Large Oil Painting of the late Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., in handsome Gilt Frames.
1 Ditto Ditto of the present Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., in ditto ditto.
1 Ditto Ditto of an Indian Woman, in ditto. ditto.
1 Case—Fancy Goods comprising two small Seraphins, a few New Pattern Toilet Glasses with Mirrors attached, Carpet and Leather Bags, Travelling Bags with Trunks attached, Portable Writing Cases, Children's Chairs and Washing Tables, Tooth Combs, Horns and Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Childrens Toys, in great variety.
1 Case—Musical Instruments, comprising large and small Accordions, Bugles, Trumpets, Highland Pipes, Boxes of Glass Music, &c. &c.
1 Case—67 Dozen Glass Inkstands with Ink.
1 Case—3 Dozen Black Calf Skins.
1 Case—17½ Dozen different colored Calf Skins, suitable for Boots, Shoes, and Linings, &c. &c.
1 Case—5½ Dozen Calf Skins.
1 Case—9 Pieces of different Leathers.
1 Case—Stationery, Indian Rubber Toys, Dolls, Balls, &c.
1 Case—Engravings and Oil Paintings.
2 Cases—Eau de Cologne.
1 Case—4½ Dozen Ditto, in large bottles, of the 1st quality.
1 Case—Lavendar.
1 Case—Cigar Cases.
1 Case—Assorted Scents.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the Sundry Effects of the late Conductor JOHN SCOTT of the Ordnance Department.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A fast trotting Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, goes in Buggy and Shigram, may be seen on one day previous notice.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th January 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

WANTED.—A Furnished or Unfurnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, or Breach Candy, or Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, a double-barrelled Gun by Lang, Sandwell, and Jewsbury.
A small lot of well-made-bust-seasoned Teakwood ready made Doors, and Windows, consisting of Pannelled, Venetian, and Glass Windows, Pannelled Doors, several different sizes, well adapted for building purposes, to be sold in small convenient lots to suit intending purchaser.
A few Marathi Terrestrial Globes.
Also, an Invoice of 169 Cases of superior Oilman Stores, consisting of assorted Pickles in pints and quarts, Table Vinegar, assorted Sauces, Essence of Anchovies, Anchovy, Fish, Mushroom Ketsup, Lemon Syrup, Raspberry Vinegar, &c., 1 case of Ruled Account Books for Public Offices.
AT 1 P.M.
On account of the concerned.
One Brougham, with Lamps, Cushions, Shaft, and 2 spare Glasses.
The property of a Gentleman having no further use for the same.
A serviceable second-hand English built-Office Brougham, strong and roomy, with spring cushions, and hung nearly new, suitable for one or a pair of horses, with pole, shafts, and jumps complete, ready for immediate use. A thorough-bred Australian Gelding, age, young, or broken in for saddle, one Kangaroo Dog, half Stag Hound, an excellent light Mail Phaeton, in good order, with shaft and pole, for one or two horses.
A Set of second-hand Plated-mounted Carriage Harness, Military and Riding Saddles, Iron Bedsteads, a few Articles of Furniture, 59 dozen Quarts of Cyder, &c. &c.
And any other Carriages and Horses offering.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A first-rate English-built perfectly new and very light Dog Cart with cloth lining, Diamond Leather Apron, Patent Leather Dash, Plated-mounted Lamps and Wheel Key complete. Price moderate.
Dovetailed Bats, at Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-12 each.
Alsopp's Bombay-bottled Beer, in quarts, in sound condition, at Rs. 3½ per dozen, Cash.

ENGLISH BOUND ACCOUNT BOOKS

Ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each.
Calf bound single and double ruled Cash Books 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf bound Ledgers with Index 5 and 6 quires each.
Letter Copying Books with Index.
Prices moderate to effect quick sales.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1863.

THE LONDON HOUSE—CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

(Just received per Overland.)

Ladies' Companions, bound with Russia Leather, Velvet, Mother of Pearl, Velvet and Ivory, Pearl and Velvet, with Gold glit clasps. Each contains a Scissors, Thimble, Pen-knife, Chrochet Needle, 2 Scent Bottles, a Bodkin and Memorandum Card, from Rs. 6 to 30.
Also a few Ladies' Russia Leather Bags with Companion attached, lined with Silk, and bound with strong Brass Gold glit clasps. Rs. 12.
Gold fine Gold Lockets, each in a neat Morocco case from Rs. 15.
Solid fine Gold Ear Rings in cases, and on cards, from Rs. 14.
Ladies' Gold Watches of the best English make, (guarantee given with each.)
Ladies' best Gold Chains from Rs. 75.
Do. do. Necklets from Rs. 40.
Do. do. Rings set with Diamonds and other precious Stones.
Gentlemen's Gold and Silver Watches.
Do. Finest Gold Alberts.
MASONIC.
Master Mason's Jewels, set with Paste Diamonds, Rs. 10 each.
Past Masters, Mark Masters and Royal Arch best quality.
Royal Arch and Master Masons' suits.
TERMS CASH.
All Watches over 50 Rs. are guaranteed.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
Bombay, Established 1851.
Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.
THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

Business Announcements.

THE NEW GLOVE !!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than Kid.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

KID GLOVES !!!

New Stock just received.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

EDUCATION.—ROSEDALE HOUSE, RICHMOND, LONDON. Young Ladies from abroad are received in this old established first class school Mrs. DICKSON taking a maternal charge of them on inclusive terms. English French, and German Governesses are resident, and the best Masters attend from London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this paper.

STRANGERS going to GAYNOR'S HOTEL should order the Buggy-walla to drive to the Police Office, Fort, which is close to.
Charge, Rs. 65 per month,
including plunge and shower Baths, as also morning Papers.

HAIR CUTTING AND DRESSING.—J. ROBINSON, begs to inform the inhabitants of Bombay that he has commenced business as a Hair Cutter and Dresser, and trusts from the finished experience he has had in his trade to obtain their patronage
J. ROBINSON, (from Truefitts),
4, Medow Street, Fort.
Gentlemen visited at their own Houses.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consign